





murdering the poor peasants who were not to blame for the loss of his property, he brought the indignation of the Chinese authorities to its highest pitch, and they ordered a wholesale destruction of the settlement. The work of demolition and the attendant massacre is said to have been undertaken by a native fleet of three hundred and eighty sail, equipped by sixty thousand men. Opinions vary as to the date when this lamentable catastrophe occurred; some historians say it was in 1542; but as it was at this precise epoch that the Portuguese settlement of Ningpo commenced to trade with Japan, and as all their prosperity was derived from their trade in Japanese products, it is more probable that the year in which that disaster occurred was 1545. A short time afterwards the Portuguese again attempted to form a settlement at Chin-chow, on the coast of China, but the natives never ceased to make adverse representations against them to the authorities, accusing them of various deeds, the consequence being that all the Chinese were ordered to refrain from dealing with the Portuguese. In 1549 the hostility between the members of the two nationalities came to such a pitch, that of 500 Portuguese settled in Chin-chow only thirty escaped alive, thirteen of their ships and all their articles of merchandise being reduced to ashes. By 1552 these tenacious merchants had managed to get a footing in Sanchoam, or St. John's Island, where their great Apostle Francis Xavier died. In 1554, on being compelled to evacuate the island, they repaired to another island in the vicinity, called Lamacao, which, in fine weather, may be described from the Peninsula of Nephelococcygia, from 1557 they commenced to solidly establish themselves in China. The pirates who had from time immemorial infested these seas, were then engaged in devastating the whole length of the southern coast of China, chiefly the Island of Hiong-shan, where they found comfortable quarters. Nephelococcygia which is connected with this island by an isthmus, was then a cluster of arid rocks, where the sea-rovers took refuge. The Chinese authorities had struggled hard to annihilate them, but had always failed in their enterprise, until aided by the Portuguese from Lamacao, the work of extermination of the pirates was crowned with success. The Portuguese are said to have displayed extraordinary courage and cleverness in this raid on the rovers sheltered in Nephelococcygia. After sinking a great number of their junks, they attacked the land forces and cut them down with unsparring hand. For such important services rendered to the Celestial Empire, they subsequently petitioned the Emperor for permission to settle in Nephelococcygia which was granted them; subject, however, to the payment of a ground rent. In 1557, the Lamacao soldiers removed to Nephelococcygia where they began to erect houses and temples; it is not known for certain how many Portuguese founded the colony, but it is conjectured that 500 took part in it. Six years later there were 900 Portuguese in the settlement, as well as a great number of Malays of both sexes, many Hindus and Africans, besides a few Celestials. In 1575 the Chinese authorities of Hiong-shan prohibited the Nephelococcygians from passing through the isthmus, where a boundary gate was built. This gate was first opened only two days every month to allow the foreign population to obtain their provisions of food; later on, the gate was opened every sixth day, and later still, it remained open every day from sunrise to sunset, a Chinese guard being stationed on the spot. Each time the gate was opened and closed a Chinese authority was present, who after closing the gate, placed six seals thereon, and removed them when the gates were to be opened. Nephelococcygia had then only one street, lined with wood fencing, and divided into four sections. In 1584 a Viceroy of Kwangtung finding it strange that the Portuguese should be established in Nephelococcygia as in their own country, intimated to them his wish that they should evacuate the territory. The inhabitants, however, by means of timely and costly presents managed to assuage the potentate's ire, and they were allowed to carry on their trade without molestation. In 1583, a municipal Government was inaugurated at Nephelococcygia, with the approbation of Count Villa de Otta, then Viceroy of Portuguese India. Ample powers were conferred by him on the local Senate, granting to it administrative, judicial and political jurisdictions, and raising the settlement to the category of a city. These measures were confirmed by a royal edict from Lisbon, in 1591, when Portugal was already under the Spanish dominion. The Chinese community had by this time grown considerably in numbers, which fact soon necessitated the introduction of a Chinese authority into the city to administer justice to the natives. That was the commencement of a long series of mandarins established in Nephelococcygia. A Portuguese procurator was then appointed, who was an intermediary agent between the local Government and the authorities of the Chinese Empire. His functions soon became judicial; he was to dispense justice in all suits raised between the natives and the Christians. The Chinese mandarins tolerated the procurator on the assumption that he was subordinate to them. In 1614 a pillar was erected at the entrance of the Senate-house, which bore the following Imperial decree: 1st. It is forbidden to the Portuguese to admit any Japanese in Nephelococcygia, and it is forbidden to purchase any subjects of the Chinese Empire. No ship shall be permitted to enter Nephelococcygia without having previously undergone official measurement, and paid the corresponding tax enforced by the existing laws. 4th. All smugglers, after having their goods confiscated, shall be severely punished. 5th. It is forbidden to the Portuguese to construct new buildings, under penalty of having them demolished; they may, however, re-construct their old buildings. The Portuguese were then so oppressed by the Chinese that not a Chinese man could be engaged to do any work in any house without the sanction of the local mandarin. Nephelococcygia, however, assumed a brighter aspect when the year 1622 opened in its history a glorious page of war. A Dutch fleet composed of fifteen ships of war under the command of Cornelius Regero attacked the settlement. The Portuguese standard floated over the city; Philipp II of Spain had not had its colours altered, it being deemed impolitic to have a flag which was so well known to the Chinese substituted by another. On the 23rd June the Dutch fleet bombarded the settlement, and on the following day a Regero landed with 800 men, at a place now called Cacilhas. The Portuguese were posted near the shore, where they had their most of their habitations. When all the Dutch forces had landed, they performed a strategic movement backwards; the enemy advanced, and the Portuguese, by effecting a junction with another contingent of their forces which were sheltered from the firing of the Dutch fleet, turned on their enemy, and after three hours of a desperate struggle routed them. The Portuguese only murdered 300 men, of whom only 100 were Europeans. Five hundred and sixty dead Dutchmen are said to have remained on the field, besides 100 prisoners, eight standards and a quantity of arms and ammunition. On the side of the Nephelococcygians only four Portuguese and a few Africans perished on the field of battle. From that date the Chinese mandarins revoked all their restrictive edicts as to the erection of buildings, and even allowed the Portuguese to build forts, for fear the Dutch might return in

greater force. The Nephelococcygians then requisitioned a General to organise the military forces of the settlement, and in 1623 the Viceroy of India sent them D. Francisco Mascarenhas who was the first of the series of governors with the title of Captain-General. In 1627 the Dutch made another appearance in the waters of Nephelococcygia, but a brave Portuguese called Thomaz Vieira, with all the forces that could be mustered at the time, sailed to meet the enemy, and engaging the Dutch man-of-war, killed a great many of her crew, made a few prisoners, and set the vessel on fire.

(To be continued)

## THE EMPEROR IN THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

On the 9th day of the 1st month (20th February), the Emperor of China went in person to the Temple of Heaven at Peking to pray for the harvest this year, with the usual ceremonies. The day before, His Majesty passed in the Hall of Abstinence in prayer, fasting, and meditation. On the 19th February, at the fifth drum (the fifth watch, before daylight) the Tai Ch'ang Sze, (a high bureau entrusted with the arrangement of such ceremonials) placed a yellow table (the Imperial colour) in the Hall of Great Harmony, the Tai-hwo Tien; south of the Emperor's seat was placed an incense burner shaped like a small pavilion, and in another similar erection, east of the left-hand pillars, stood a scroll on which a sentence of prayer was printed in the choicest calligraphy. To the west of the right-hand pillars of the building, stood yet another pavilion to contain the mounted rolls of silk which were painted with similar inscriptions. The T'ien Li Lang and the T'ien Ch'eh Kwan (whom we might call "the Masters of Rites" and "the Readers of Prayers") stood respectfully waiting outside the gate of the Hall of Great Harmony, holding in front of them the silken scrolls in baskets and the incense in bronze censers.

The Chief of the Tai Ch'ang, the ceremonial bureau already mentioned, called by Mr. Mayers the Court of Sacrificial Worship, accompanied by other officers of the bureau, were waiting inside the Hall, and when the time arrived he proceeded with the Imperial Astronomer to the Gate of Pure Heaven (a palace gate called the K'ien T'ing Mun), to announce to the Emperor that it was two quarters of the Hour of the Hare (i.e. 6.30 a.m.), and His Majesty issued from the above named gate riding in a sedan chair, passed through the back left gate and thus to the Hall of Great Harmony, where his sedan chair was deposited at the northern steps, and he entered the building and stood in front of the Left Pillars, facing west.

Four officials of the Han Lin Yuan, (or Imperial Academy of Literature) were standing outside the right hand door of the building, facing east. The Readers of Prayers now issued from the Inner Cabinet holding in front of them, respectfully elevated, prayers written on scrolls of paper, and entered the middle gate of the Hall of Great Harmony, when the silken scrolls and incense were borne after them into the Hall. In front of them were borne a pair of incense-burners. The Masters of Rites, ten in number, conducted them, preceding them, and mounted the central steps as far as to the Vermilion Gate. The Readers of Prayers, those who bore the prayer-rolls, and the bearers of silken scrolls and incense, having entered the central gate of the Hall, reverently bowed down their burdens one by one on the Yellow Table, and retired after three kowtows (knocking heads on ground, prostrations).

The Chief of the Court of Sacrifice (Tai Ch'ang) opened a prayer-scroll, and the Masters of Rites spread a cushion on the ground. The Emperor advanced in front of the Yellow Table, and reverentially inspected the oblique lying on the ground, which he performed the genuflection called "once kneeling and three kowtow," and then took up his position again, standing as before. The Chief of the Court of Sacrifice rolled up the prayer scroll again, and the cushion on which the Emperor had just knelt was removed.

The Readers of Prayers now advanced to the Yellow Table, and made three kowtows. They respectfully take from the table and bear aloft the prayer-rolls, the silken scrolls, and the incense, which they deposit one by one, in the graceful pavilion-like stands meant to receive them. With three more kowtows, they retire. The mandarin in charge of the incense now carries a box full of incense to the incense-stand, places it gently there, and withdraws. The bearers of the prayer-rolls then leave the edifice by the central door, the stand containing the incense precedes them, and that which contains the silken scrolls follows behind. The Chief of the Court of Sacrifice kneeling, informs the Emperor that this part of the solemn rite is over.

His Majesty mounts his sedan-chair again and returns to the Palace. The clock strikes 9 a.m., and the Emperor, in dragon robe, and cap of ermine surmounted by a knob of crimson velvet, issues from the Palace Gate called the Gate of Heaven Gate, seated in a "summer chair" borne by eight men. Passing successively through the back-left gate, the centre-left gate, and the gate of Great Harmony, he arrives at the Mid-day Gate, where he descends from his sedan-chair and ascends his great jade palanquin, borne on the shoulders of thirty-two men. As he mounts, the eunuchs in waiting hold a vermilion ladder, or flight of steps leading up to the palanquin, to assist him in getting in. All the bearers are dressed in outer robes of red silk, and inner robes of ash-coloured linen. On their faces fast-walking boots of the same grey material, with the soles of the upper part round and the ankles being of black fur. They wear caps of leopard skins, dappled as if with coins of gold, with red velvet plumes, kept in position by gold filigree plates from which floated yellow feathers down their backs. The palanquin is eight feet high, and weighs 3,000 catties, (about 1 ton, 16 cwt.) but the bearers walked with a swiftness and lightness like lightning flashes, and like the shooting stars of the sky, and at every step of one hundred and thirty-two, they were relieved by a fresh set of thirty-two men.

When the Emperor ascended the great jade palanquin, the sedan with its eight bearers still followed him. Beside the palanquin walked two of the Chief Eunuchs, to support it. Ahead of this stately procession rolled the five gigantic "cars, ordinarily drawn by elephants, which animals were this year absent from the city, by the permission of the Emperor, to whom the danger of their suddenly getting ungovernable, was pointed out.

Looking now behind the Imperial palanquin, we see marching ten men armed with spears, and a dozen men carrying bows and arrows, all representatives of the Tartar corps of the palanquin body-guard. Just behind came walking about a hundred of "just behind" Manchurian nobility, Princes, bet-holders (emirs) between (sons of bet-holders), dukes, marquises, and counts, assistant Chamberlains (who command a suite of Imperial Guards), the Officers of the Brigade of Imperial Guards, the Comptroller of the Household, and the Prince of the Imperial blood who, as President of the Clan Court, preserves the Genealogical Record, or Family Roll of the Tai-T'ung Dynasty, all armed either with bows and arrows or with large swords. As soon as this noble company arrive

outside of the Middle Gate, they all mount their chargers, until then, having been obliged to walk on foot.

The rear is brought up by two Assistant Chamberlains, with their suite, bearing two immense yellow dragon standards.

Outside the Mid-day Gate are kneeling a great number of civil and military mandarins in Court dresses, who may not accompany the procession, being not of sufficiently high rank, and so pay their respects to it thus, as it defiles past. The stone road to the Temple of Heaven, which is about 3 1/2 miles (or 2 1/2 miles), although not yet mended with stones as intended, looked neat with all its inequalities hidden in a uniform covering of yellow soil. At the mouth of every road or street, whether within the wall of Peking or outside it, which ran into the route of the procession at right angles to its course, were mat sheds, draped outside with blue cloth, serving as tents for Chinese infantry ("Green Standard"), who mounted guard at each corner armed with whips, to keep order and silence amongst the people in these streets. At every five paces of the road along which the procession passed stood a sacred path inside of the wall, in full uniform, sword by his side and whip in hand. The gates and doors of every house and shop were closed; and red silk decorations hung in festoons in front of them, all along the route, and in front of every sentry station were displayed bows and arrows, swords and spears, arranged in symmetrical order, with decorative lanterns and satin hangings. The Emperor having arrived at the left gate of the brick wall of the Temple, exchanged his great jade palanquin for a sedan-chair with eight bearers only, and on entering the west side of the sacred path inside of the wall, he was escorted by the Xian, descended from an ancestor, up to the Chamber of Imperial Heaven, and held a stick of incense burning in his hand in the prescribed manner, after which he inspected the victims (oxen, etc.) laid out there, the sacrificial vessels of bamboo and wood; and returning to the west side of the sacred road, got into his sedan-chair again, went out at the Gate of Prayers for the Year and repaired by the Hall of Abstinence to the Immeasurable Chamber, to pass a season in holy contemplation.

The priests, inside and outside the Temple, were here dismissed. The day of the springing the Temple of Heaven, etc., depends upon the Princes of the Blood on these occasions. The Emperor, in the Immeasurable Chamber of his Hall of Abstinence, at 4 o'clock in the morning commanded supper, which was duly served by the gentlemen in waiting, and then the bronze statue bearing on its head the inscription "Abstinence" was set up, fronting His Majesty as he sat. The K'eh Kih Prince, (one of three descended from grandsons of Tai Tsu and Tai Tsung, Chiefs of the Manchu dynasty before their conquest of China), accompanied by the Emperor's aide-de-camp, the Chief of the Eunuchs, and other officers kept patrol outside the apartment.

The Chief of the Court of Sacrifice, already mentioned, had arranged a prayer mat on the ground outside the Chamber of Prayers for the Year, and had set up the Tablet of Shang Ti (the Supreme God) in the interior of the Chamber, facing south, with on its right and left, the Tablets of the Emperor's Ancestors facing east and west respectively. A great curtain had been hung up outside the door of the Chamber. The Emperor, in his sacrificial vestments embroidered with the golden dragon, a Court attendant of white ermine on his head surmounted with an immense pearl and gold ornament representing nine dragons, and a necklace of one hundred and eight precious pearls round his neck, issued from the Hall of Abstinence at the appointed hour, riding in a summer sedan-chair, borne by eight men, entered the Temple and reached the Left Gate of Prayers for the Year through the west gate of the brick wall of the Temple. Here alighting he walked into the Chamber of Prayers for the Year and adored Shang Ti of Imperial Heaven, and his own august ancestors. The animal victims and the sacrificial vessels of various sorts were here already laid out in the prescribed order.

The Reader of Prayers knelt in front of His Majesty holding up the prayer scroll in both hands, and reverentially recited the prayer. As it was still dark inside the building, another official of the Court of Sacrifice knelt beside him with a candle, to throw a clear light on the written words of the prayer. When the prayer had been read, the Emperor made three kneeling and nine kowtows and rose again to his feet. The incense-bearer brought the incense, the wine-cup bearer brought the wine, the silk-bearer the silk, and the official with the cushion spread it out on the floor. The Master of the Ceremonies ushered His Majesty to his place. The Emperor knelt thrice and kowtowed nine times, and when he rose again the musicians played three antique airs.

The paper sycce and the offerings of food from the carcasses of the animal victims were held up and presented as prescribed by ancient forms. Officers of the Board of Ceremonies (Li Pu), of the Court of Sacrificial Worship, and of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (or Banqueting Court), holding respectfully in both hands the prayer scroll, the silken prayer scrolls, and the incense case, advanced to the great incense-burner and solemnly burned all these objects to ashes. The Chief of the Court of Sacrificial Worship knelt and announced to the Emperor that the ceremony was finished.

His Majesty ascending the summer sedan chair, returned to his Chamber in the Hall of Abstinence to change his attire and have some repose. Then getting into his palanquin again he was escorted by the Inner and Outer Gates of the Temple, to the Chamber of Prayers, in the same order as before, passed through the Ch'eng Yang Gate, and the Emperor burned incense in the Buddhist Temple and the Temple of Kwan Ti, the god of war. Taoist priests in full attire knelt to receive him at the left of the entrance. When this ceremony was finished, the Emperor passed through the Tai T'ing Gate, the music ceasing as the bell tolled out from over the Mid-day Gate. Passing through the T'ien Ngen Gate, the T'ung Gate, the Mid-day Gate, and the Tai T'ing Gate, he returned to his Palace in Peking, and the procession dispersed.

The Emperor entered the Palace, paid his respects to the aged Empress, and went to his Cabinet. The knowledge that our Emperor thus worships the gods and reveres his ancestors so devoutly, and prays for the people so that they may be fed and clothed, well protected, and happy all over the land, must surely fill us with joy and admiration of his august person. Abridged from the *Shin Pao* in N. C. Daily News.

## LIABILITY OF A STEAMER FOR DAMAGE OCCASIONED BY BREAKING OF CRANK SHAFT.

In a recent opinion handed down by Judge Brown of this District he had occasion to pass judgment upon the important question whether a steamer is liable for damage occasioned by the breaking of a crank shaft, and what proof is required to establish the cause of the defect, and since this is a very practical and important point the decision upon it is regarded as interesting.

The exact question involved in the present case has never been clearly decided. In but three cases has it ever been under judicial discussion. There were *dicta* in all of them indicating the tendency of the Courts to insist upon the liability, under the principle that the ship-owner's undertaking of seaworthiness is absolute, to the effect that the vessel is tight, staunch and strong, not merely that he has used all possible care to make her so. This rule of law when applied to defects in the interior of a ship is plainly rigorous and apparently unjust.

In the case of *Werk vs. Leathers*, in the U.S. Supreme Court, the evidence showed that the shaft which broke was too small for the vessel; that the break disclosed a very pronounced defect; that two shafts of the same size had been broken before; and that the accident happened under no serious stress of weather. On these facts the Court held the vessel liable, and declared generally, that there was a liability for damage arising from latent defects, the same as for that occurring from a defect that is patent. It was, however, pointed out by Ford in his Law as to Merchant Shipping, that this was not necessary to the decision of the case, and must therefore be regarded as a *dictum*.

Within a few years arose the English case of the *Greenfinch*. The facts there were substantially similar to those in *Werk vs. Leathers* except that there was no evidence that the shaft was too small. It was apparently a sound forging, but broke during fair weather and disclosed a large internal flaw. The Court having decided the warranty of seaworthiness, imports that the vessel is fit to encounter the ordinary perils of a voyage, and that as a vessel with a shaft which breaks in fair weather from a flaw, although apparently sound, is not so fit, she was held liable. The decision evoked much comment in England, because it substantially holds an owner to a liability, which no amount of care can provide against, and men whose opinions on maritime affairs are entitled to the greatest consideration, were not found wanting who declared it was unsound. The case, however, was distinguishable on the point that the accident could not be attributed to any unusual peril. This still left for decision the point whether there would be a liability in case the shaft broke under such circumstances that it could be as well attributed to the sea danger as to the undetectable defect.

It cannot be said that this point is decided in the opinion under mention. The *Greenfinch* shaft broke in a heavy sea, and it was a disputed question whether there was an internal flaw in the shaft or not. The Court says that the warranty of seaworthiness "extends to latent defects, not discoverable by prior examination, under the warranty of seaworthiness, the law places this risk upon the ship and her owners." But at the same time, as a matter of fact, it was found that there was no latent flaw in the shaft. Thus the real point remains open yet, but under the opinion quoted there is no room for doubt how it would be decided.

While the rule will, without doubt, be applied as thus indicated it will not be applied except in case of strict proof of the defect. The Court observes: "Seaworthiness does not require absolute perfection in machinery more than in anything else. Perfection is unattainable. Only a reasonable fitness for the service designed, is required. . . . The rules respect latent defects, doubtless operates harshly upon ship-owners. It cannot justly be pressed, as it seems to rule beyond certain limitations. The first condition of the application of the rule must be proof, with a reasonable degree of certainty of the fact that such defects did exist, as if known, would have been deemed to render the ship as respects the defective subject matter, not reasonably fit for the service designed."—*New York Maritime Register*.

An Important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph H. Hensley, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope.

## To-day's Advertisements.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 28th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Hongkong, 28th March, 1888. [333]

## NOTICE

LADY DES VIGUEUX'S "At Home" appointed for MONDAY, 2nd April has unavoidably been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 3rd April.

By Command, SLINGSBY W. BETHELL, Hongkong, 28th March, 1888. [350]

## FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES. ALSO, A First-class London made DOG-CART, and THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order. For Particulars, Apply to No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL, Hongkong, 20th May, 1886.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF ITALIAN WORKS OF ART IN MARBLE, ALABASTER, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1888, at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street, at 2 P.M.

THE REMAINING PORTION of a fine collection of ITALIAN WORKS OF ART IN MARBLE, ALABASTER, &c., comprising FLORENTINE, ROMAN, ETRUSCAN, and OTHER VASES, FRUIT-STANDS, STATUETTES, GROUPS, ANIMALS, PAPER-WEIGHTS, FRUITS, and SOLID MARBLE TABLES, &c. &c. &c. Catalogues will be issued previous to the sale. TERMS OF SALE—As Customary. G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [344]

THE REMAINING PORTION of a fine collection of ITALIAN WORKS OF ART IN MARBLE, ALABASTER, &c., comprising FLORENTINE, ROMAN, ETRUSCAN, and OTHER VASES, FRUIT-STANDS, STATUETTES, GROUPS, ANIMALS, PAPER-WEIGHTS, FRUITS, and SOLID MARBLE TABLES, &c. &c. &c. Catalogues will be issued previous to the sale. TERMS OF SALE—As Customary. G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [344]

## Intimations.

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that if the sums mentioned in Schedules A and B of Ordinance No. 11 of 1888, copies of which have been posted up in the Supreme Court and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 17th March, 1888, are not CLAIMED within six months, from date hereof, they will be paid over to the GENERAL REVENUE of the Colony. The sums mentioned in Schedule C, to the said Ordinance, a copy of which has been posted and published, will also be paid over to the Treasury if not CLAIMED within one year from the said date.

EDW. J. ACKROYD, Registrar, Registry Supreme Court, Hongkong, 17th March, 1888. [329]

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE FIFTH PRIZE MEETING will be held at Kowloon, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st March, and

MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1888.

For Members and All Comers over \$1,300 will be given in Prizes.

The SHOOTING will commence each day at 4 A.M.

Programmes and Entry Forms can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 26th March, 1888.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 20th March, 1888. [324]

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1887, in order that the Distribution of BONUS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED, Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [252]

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1887, on or before the 31st inst., on which date the Accounts will be closed. By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [306]

## CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 34.

JUNK SUNK OFF LINTIN ISLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a large Junk lies sunk in 31 fathoms North East of Lintin Island; distant about 3 miles. High peak of Lintin bears S. 27° 30' W. 5 miles. A red flag will be hoisted by day and a red light exhibited at night, until removal. The above bearings are Magnetic. J. H. MAY, Harbour Master.

Approved: FRANCIS W. WHITE, Commissioner, Custom House, Canton 26th March, 1888. [347]

## THE HONGKONG AMATEUR

ATHLETIC SPORTS, TO BE HELD ON THE CRICKET GROUND, on SATURDAY, the 7th April.

The following is the list of Events, viz. —

- 1.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE, 2 prizes
- 2.—PUTTING THE SHOT, 1 "
- 3.—100 YARDS HANDICAP, 1 "
- 4.—HIGH JUMP, 1 "
- 5.—QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE, 1 "
- 6.—ONE MILE WALKING RACE, 1 "
- 7.—THROWING CRICKET BALL, 1 "
- 8.—POLE JUMPING, 1 "
- 9.—SOLDIERS' HALF MILE RACE, 3 "
- 10.—HALF MILE RACE (Handicap), 2 "
- 11.—120 YARDS HURDLE RACE, 2 "
- 12.—BOYS' RACE, 200 YARDS (Handicap) for Boys under 15, open to European Schools, 3 "
- 13.—VETERANS' FLAT RACE, 120 YARDS (Handicap), Open to all 35 years old and of 10 years residence in India, China, or the Tropics, 2 "
- 14.—LONG JUMP, 1 "
- 15.—THREE-LEGGED RACE, 1 "
- 16.—SMALL GIRLS' RACE, (Handicap) under 7 years, 3 "
- 17.—220 YARDS FLAT RACE, (Handicap), 2 "
- 18.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE, 2 "
- 19.—CONSOLATION RACE, 1 "
- 20.—INTERNATIONAL TUG OF WAR, 1 "

With the exception of events No. 9, 12 and 16, the above are open to all Gentlemen Amateurs who are members or visitors of the HONGKONG CLUB, CLUB GERMANIA, CLUB RECREATION, CLUB HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB, VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB, and also to commissioned Military and Naval Officers.

Intending competitors are requested to send in their entries (on the proper forms, which can be obtained at the HONGKONG CLUB, CRICKET CLUB, PATILLY, V. R. C., Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and Messrs. FALCONER & Co.) to the Hon. Secretary, not later than SATURDAY, the 31st inst., on which date entries close.

CHAS. H. THOMPSON, Hon. Sec., Hongkong, 17th March, 1888. [317]

## Intimations.

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undersigned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, the 30th instant (GOOD FRIDAY) and on MONDAY, the 2nd April (EASTER MONDAY).

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong.

For the COMPLOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, J. ARRANGER, Acting Agent, Hongkong.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, E. W. RUTTER, Manager, Hongkong, Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [346]

## Intimations.

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undersigned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, the 30th instant (GOOD FRIDAY) and on MONDAY, the 2nd April (EASTER MONDAY).

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong.

For the COMPLOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, J. ARRANGER, Acting Agent, Hongkong.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, E. W. RUTTER, Manager, Hongkong, Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [346]

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, E. W. RUTTER, Manager, Hongkong, Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [346]

## NOTIFICATION.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 30th instant, being GOOD FRIDAY, this Office and the OPium EXAMINATION HULK will be CLOSED to the transaction of all Business, but work at the Customs Stations will proceed as usual.

F. A. MORGAN, Commissioner of Customs, Customs House, Kowloon, 26th March, 1888. [342]

A LADY residing in England wishes to have Two or Three Children to EDUCATE with her.

Careful training, with the advantage of FRENCH and GERMAN TAUGHT in an English home. Good references required and exchanged. Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [348]

## WANTED.

FOR A DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, a YOUNG MAN as an ASSISTANT, who understands the Business. Reference required. Apply by letter to A. B., c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 23rd March, 1888. [336]

## To be Let.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS," GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st May.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 3rd February, 1898. [12]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

(FROM 1ST APRIL.) TWO LARGE BEDROOMS, &c., with Large Public Room in one of the Best Houses on the Peak.



## Intimations. NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY

LAWN GRASS SEED

and

SWEET CORN,

for immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1888.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1888.

THE Hongkong community, outside the philanthropic money grubbers and jobbers in house property who have made themselves so notorious, will hail with joy the Ordinance introduced into the Legislative Council yesterday by Governor Sir P. P. de Silva for the purpose of reserving in this city of Victoria a clearly defined district as European residences. This decision has not been arrived at a moment too soon, and it is to be hoped that no delay will be permitted in the passage of this much needed enactment through the Council. The difficulty of European residents finding house room at anything like reasonable rentals has for years past been a substantial and standing grievance; that difficulty, owing to the wholesale purchases by Chinese of all properties in the market and to the policy adopted by foreign owners of transforming what were European residences into Chinese shops and dwelling-houses, has of late assumed the dimensions of an unbearable hardship. The very centre of the city has been invaded by Chinese, and unless summarily checked, this invasion can only result in foreign residence becoming a practical impossibility.

That difficulties may crop up in opposition to this proposed restriction is possible, but hardly probable. His Excellency, in his explanation to the Council, very fairly met all objections that are likely to be made either by foreigners or Chinese. The Government has a perfect right to insist on the most stringent regulations being carried out in the construction of houses in what are well understood to be the European districts of the city; if these districts have never been legally defined their boundaries have always been thoroughly well understood. Without going closely into the legal aspects of the case as regards the rights of property owners to compensation, we venture to think that the saving clause in all leases, reserving a discretionary right to the Government to grant or refuse permission to erect buildings different to those previously constructed, removes that point outside the region of doubt. All municipalities at home reserve the right to insist on new buildings being uniform with those already constructed, if such be deemed desirable, and the conditions here must be exactly identical. The other possible objection alluded to by the Governor, that the proposed measure might be characterised as "class legislation," need scarcely be seriously considered. The bill does not prohibit Chinese from living in the European district; it merely insists on all buildings within the restricted limits being constructed on European principles; and surely such a restriction in a British settlement cannot be deemed excessive or unreasonable. On the contrary, we feel quite assured that the Chinese community, who are ever ready to listen to anything that is fair and reasonable, will at once admit that the Governor's proposal, although perhaps it may press hardly on some individual interests, is calculated to greatly benefit the public at large. At all events, the time has arrived when something must be done in the interests of the poorer class of foreign residents. House rents have become simply prohibitive, and we hold that it is the duty of the Government to find a remedy for what bids fair to make a decent home in Hongkong impossible for any but the wealthier classes. The proposed reservation of a European district will tend to relieve the over-crowding and to the reduction of the existing exorbitant rents; but His Excellency must go more than this to achieve the aim he evidently has in view. There are still, in spite of the land sharks who have infested the colony for so long, plenty of excellent sites for dwelling-houses at the disposal of the Government; let these sites be offered exclusively to Europeans who will undertake to build there for their own residences, on favourable terms; and a real

grievance will be removed without in any way prejudicing the interests of the colony. We shall deal further with this subject at another time.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. Company's extra steamer *Kashgar*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. to-day.

We are requested to say that friends will be welcome to the show of the Hongkong Sketching Club to-morrow afternoon.

A REGULAR meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the Canadian Pacific Line steamship *Dalway* arrived at Vancouver on the 26th inst., and that the steamship *Abyssinia* sailed from Kobe to-day for Hongkong via Shanghai.

THE project of an Indo-European canal, by way of the Euphrates Valley and the Persian Gulf, will, it is claimed, realize two important results, namely, those of irrigation and navigation; and thus restore fertility to those vast wastes. Such a canal would shorten the present route of going and coming to Bombay some six days.

THE correspondents who have written for the Dock Company will permit our holding over their letters for a few days. We wish to give shareholders and others interested an opportunity of expressing their views on the points raised in our series of articles, and will then publish all the letters sent us in the same issue.

A BRICK, says a technical paper, being about as porous as a lump of sugar, and having six sides, needs a careful filling for water-tight work in cesspools, etc., and a thin grout or portland cement is commonly used. Heating the brick, and soaking beforehand in thick coal-tar, has been recommended. A man may lay common wall all his life without learning how to make bricks water-tight.

THE results obtained in testing the new aluminum bronzes are said to be remarkable, and open up a new and interesting field of research. The enormous strength of these bronzes and their lightness, allow of some very important applications. Thus, the weight of propeller-screws can be reduced one-third, and yet be increased in strength and elasticity. It can be used instead of steel in making guns, and they will be more effective. They can be made at one-fifth less than the cost of steel guns, and the metal in them can be melted and used over again any number of times. Heavy machinery can also be made of this remarkable metal. There are, no doubt, an infinity of uses for these bronzes.

UNDER the heading "Utah and Polygamy," the *San Francisco Chronicle* says that Utah is the only territory in America where the crime of polygamy is at all general, and that the Federal Government has now exclusive jurisdiction right through the Salt Lake country. But, continues the *Chronicle*, if polygamy were to be wiped out to-morrow, Utah is not in a condition for admission to the Union. The Constitution guarantees to every State a republican form of government, and such a government is morally impossible, so long as the Mormon hierarchy retains its sway. Possibly the Gentile population of Utah might, after admission, have a republican form of government, but it would be the merest form, while the reality would be just what it is now, a hypocritical, greedy, tyrannical, mock-sancioned oligarchy—a union of Church and State, in which the Church would be everything and the State nothing.

THE Budapest *Courier de l'Orlent* publishes the following story relating to the early connection between the Hungarians or Huns, and the Celestial Empire: "The Emperor, Oso Kun, found himself compelled to make peace with the Huns, who demanded as proof of his pacific intentions, like gallant men, the handsomeness of his wives. The Emperor had 300 wives, and he caused their portraits to be taken by a famous painter. The wives gave the painter gifts to depict them at their best, all except Bouta, the most lovely of them all. In revenge, the painter made Bouta's portrait the ugliest and most repulsive. When, therefore, the Emperor Oso Kun was compelled to surrender one of his wives, he thought of these paintings and sent for them. Bouta's picture at once caught his eye. 'She is evidently the ugliest,' he said, 'and he to the Huns.' The Hun emissaries went away enchanted with their prize, but it is said that the Emperor afterwards discovered how he had been misled and wreaked his revenge on the painter."

WITH all due respect to His Excellency the Governor, we venture to think that the objection raised in the Legislative Council yesterday in the discussion on the Rating Bill by the Captain Superintendent of Police, with reference to the definition of "tenement building," which phrase does not appear in the Ordinance, was quite in order and very much to the point. The Colonial Treasurer is a peddling busybody, whose chief aim appears to be to raise trouble and discussion on the most trivial pretexts and for no earthly good to the colony, and Mr. Deane had every right to point out any inconsistency or blunder which disgraced the Ordinance under discussion. If the Governor is so particular about purely legal matters being left to the legal members of Council, it is pertinent to ask why this Rating Ordinance, which is admittedly a legal matter, was not drafted and brought forward by the Attorney General, instead of by the Postmaster, who knows nothing of law? And further, as His Excellency is a stranger here, we take the liberty of informing him that Mr. W. M. Deane knows more about the Ordinances of Hongkong than any man in the colony; the Acting Chief Justice alone excepted. But beyond all this, we strongly object to even an official member being publicly dictated to by the Governor as to what he may say, or may not say, in the discussion of any question before the Council.

IN several villages of Finland a kind of religious sect has taken root, the fundamental dogma of which is the sovereign authority of woman in the family. The disciples of this sect, when they marry, take a vow to submit to the wife in all things, and to confess to her once a week. On their part the women choose one of their number as their head, whose duty it is to see that the men behave themselves, and to punish them if they transgress. This sect bears some resemblance to that of the "Puritans" in Siberia, who also recognise the supremacy of woman.

THE *Nagasaki Express* publishes the following table of Japanese subjects at present residing in Corea:

At Fusan—Males.....	1,384
Females.....	1,097
Total.....	2,481
At Chemulpo—Males.....	557
Females.....	298
Total.....	855
At Seoul—Males.....	126
Females.....	69
Total.....	195
Total.....	3,531

THE forthcoming volume of poems by Mr. Sullivan, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, contains a parody on Edgar Allan Poe's "Raven." The poet represents himself as sitting in Tullamore Prison when Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, favors him with a visitation. The story continues—

"Then a brief and shabby, white of visage, tall and lanky, looking ill at ease and cranky, came and stood upon the floor in his hand some keys he dashed, keys that harshly clanked and jangled."

"Now," said I, the shape addressing, "don't you think 'twould be a blessing if this Anglo-Irish conflict, coming down from days of yore—If this scuffling war and sadness—could be changed to peace and gladness."

"And the holy ties of friendship could be knit from shore to shore, And no words but words of kindness pass across from shore to shore?"

"Quoth the lank one, 'Tullamore.'"

THE *Diario de Manila* Sooloo correspondent, under date the 5th inst., gives the following account of an engagement between the Spanish forces and the natives, on the 3rd inst. At 4 a.m. the alarm was sounded and shortly afterwards 3,000 men were up and ready for a march against the enemy. The whole column, whose rear was guarded by a battalion of artillery, marched out till 10 o'clock, when it reached a place called Fanyali, where they rested awhile. Later on the forces moved in the direction of Pagu-Dapu in the vicinity of Sarfoll where they were received by a well sustained musketry fire from the enemy, which placed a few men hors de combat. The column proceeded on its march and halted on a vast plain called Panghina Arasa, where the enemy mustered in strong force. Skirmishers were thrown out, and an order to advance given. After a sharp engagement, the village where the enemy was located was stormed and taken, the number of dead and wounded being considerable among the natives, but amounting to only four with the Spanish forces, including their Commander don Victor Diaz. On the same day the column, having accomplished its object, returned to Sooloo.

OSCAR WILDE used to tell this tale, which he had received from the chief actress in it. It was at the time of the prosecution by Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Cornwallis West of the low London print, *Town Talk*, for asserting that the respective spouses of these two dear creatures were about to institute divorce proceedings in which the Prince of Wales would figure as a co-respondent, and all London was agog in the matter. It happened that at this juncture Mrs. Langtry, at a certain dinner party, sat next the late lamented Prince Leopold, who presently opened proceedings by saying in a frezy tone: "Do you know, Mrs. Langtry, that my mother is very much annoyed by your name being coupled with my brother's in this way?" The Lily was a little taken aback, but responded quietly: "Do you know, Prince Leopold, that my husband is very much annoyed at the Prince of Wales' name being coupled with mine in this way?" It was the Prince's turn to be taken aback now, but he came up equal to the occasion with: "Yes, Mrs. Langtry, but it is different with you and with my brother!" And the whole table sat listening with awe, as the Lily glibly replied, "Yes, Prince Leopold, for he is accustomed to sit, and I am not!" The subject was changed.

AT the Supreme Court in Criminal Sessions to-day, before Mr. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice and the following jury—Messrs. D. Wood, M. Hansen, R. Martin, C. J. Gonzalez, J. M. V. Ribeiro, G. A. Caldwell, and R. N. Olley—Charles Dawkes, a private of the 88th Regiment, was arraigned on a charge of indecent assault against Miss Rhoda Bigent, on the afternoon of the 5th of March. The Attorney-General having stated the case for the prosecution, particulars of which we have published in our Police Report, called the following witnesses: Rhoda Bigent, the complainant, James Duffy, Constable of the Naval Hospital, the woman Kwang Ah Kim, Sabina Thomson, an engineer, P. C. Singh, 627, A. Macaulay, P.S. 30, and John Maxwell, there were cross-examined by the prisoner, who was undefended. The case for the prosecution being concluded, the prisoner stated in his defence that on the 5th March he went down to Happy Valley with four more soldiers of his regiment; they all had some drink together, after which prisoner did not remember seeing or doing anything until the complainant gave him in charge; prisoner could not say where his friends had gone; he was taken by a Sikh policeman to the Wanchai Police Station and there charged with an indecent assault. Henry Arthur Luard, officer of the 88th Regiment, having deposed as to the prisoner's good character, his lordship summed up, and the jury after a short retirement, found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy. His lordship in passing sentence said the prisoner's case was a serious one. Taking into consideration his previous good conduct and all the circumstances of the case, he would inflict on him a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MISSRS. Russell & Co. inform us that the "Union" Line steamer *Galley of Lorne*, from London, left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected to arrive on the 2nd prox.

MRS. HENNESSY—James Hennessy, yez have been drinkin'! Mr. Hennessy Sorra th' drop. Mrs. Hennessy—For phat and for phy, thin, do yez stagger like a lem goose? Mr. Hennessy—O hev the appointment av cillkaper at the Central, an' it's phrattizing Ol am, so as to mek th' drunks fale kind o' brotherly wid me.

We shall feel greatly obliged to our friend Lister if he will graciously disclose to an expectant public, whom he referred to yesterday in the Legislative Council as "the dilettante professional man who comes here for three or four years and goes away." Trot him out, Alfred, and make him show his paces.

WHEN the present Pope was nuncio at Brussels he attended a dinner-party where a nobleman asked him to admire a lovely Venus on the lid of a snuff-box—expecting to amuse the company at the expense of the nuncio. "Charming!" said Monsignor Pecci, quietly returning the box "is it a portrait of Madame la Marquise?"

THE visit of the Sultan of Morocco to Algiers, in order to communicate by cable with his representative at the Madrid Conference, was an event of some historical importance. For years the Sultan opposed the laying of this cable, as he did not wish to bring Europe any nearer to his domain. It is fifty years nearly, since a Sultan of Morocco has deigned to set foot in Tangiers, a sea-port town polluted by the presence of many Europeans.

A RECENTLY prepared return, says the *Hogwarts*, shows how terribly destructive is "the fire of Tokyo," as the fires so frequent in the capital of this Empire are styled. During last year there occurred no less than 671 conflagrations, which resulted in the burning down of 3,495 houses. And the year just closed was not characterised by an exceptional activity on the part of "the fire fiend"—to borrow a favourite expression of the sensational reporter.

THE news recently published by our evening contemporary that considerable opposition had been raised in the Philippines against the religious element in the administration of the islands, has not so far been confirmed by any of the Manila papers. The only noteworthy feature in the exchanges lately received, is the publication of a pastoral letter from the Archbishop of Manila, in which he recommends his flock to stick to religion above everything else on earth. Theocratic Government is apparently the *exhorte* for the Philippine Archipelago, although it has, brow beat desolation and decay to every other country where it has been in force.

As an example of journalistic enterprise in California, the *San Francisco Chronicle* is on the progressive war path, and far ahead of all competitors in its methods of inducing subscribers to enroll their names on the pages of its ledgers. "We give," says the *Chronicle*, "a complete sportsman's outfit, including our weekly paper for one year, for the sum of \$13.50. Our outfit will comprise a double-barrelled breech-loading shot gun, hand made, and guaranteed to shoot straight; a hunting coat of fine water-proof canvas; a cartridge belt with leather straps; a sporting hat made of water-proof canvas; a gun cover with leather handles; twenty-five brass shells that can be reloaded, and which will last a lifetime; and a complete set of tools, including a powder and shot measure, extractor, recapper and loader, also a pocket oiler, etc., which makes this the cheapest outfit ever offered; it beats everything for cheapness."

JAMES O'NEILL, the well-known actor, tells a good story of himself. The "gentle Jeems," as is probably well known, was born of poor Irish parents. They delighted not in the attractions of the stage, and it is even said, had never been inside of a theatre until inveigled there by James himself. It was not until after the actor had made an enviable name for himself, and had often visited his native town, that he could prevail upon his parents to go and see him act. In his own words Mr. O'Neill tells it thusly: "I got my father and mother to accompany me in a carriage to the theatre. I seated them in one of the boxes, and presently the curtain rolled up on the first act of 'Monte Cristo.' Never did I put more soul into the character of Edmund Dantes than I did that night, and the cast all did superbly. It was, therefore, with no little anxiety that I looked toward the box containing my parents for their verdict. My mother appeared to be slightly interested, but my father displayed the most stoical indifference. The play continued and I redoubled my efforts, but still not the least sign of approval or disapproval from the old folks. The play ended without any sign from them, and I must confess I was considerably bored over it. We all got into the carriage and drove home. On the way we talked on almost every subject except the play. This continued until I could stand it no longer, and I determined to branch the subject myself, since no one else would. As a preliminary I handed my father a cigar. He stuck it into his pocket and took down his little 'dudeen' pipe from off the mantel. 'Father,' said I, at last, 'what did you think of my acting to-night?' 'Jimmy,' said he, slowly, 'I think you have a damned aisy way of makin' a livin'.' It is needless to say that Jimmy was completely nonplussed.

### THE EUROPEAN DISTRICT RESERVATION BILL.

The following Bill was read a first time at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon:

Whereas the health and comfort of Europeans in a tropical climate demand conditions which are incompatible with the neighbourhood of houses crowded with occupants; and whereas the use of the manner customary with the Chinese inhabitants, and whereas the influx of Chinese

into the colony tends constantly to narrow the area of the city of Victoria where such conditions are attainable, and it is desirable to reserve by law a district wherein such conditions may be secured: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as The European District Reservation Ordinance.

2.—In the construction of this Ordinance, the words City of Victoria shall mean the City of Victoria as defined by the Victoria Registration Ordinance, No. 7 of 1866. The words "Chinese tenement" shall mean any tenement of the type usually designed for habitation by Chinese other than domestic servants. The words "European District" shall mean that portion of the city which is situated on the southern or south-eastern side of a dividing line beginning from a point on the Pokfulam-road, at No. 1 Bridge, and passing along the Pokfulam-road, High-street, and Bonham-road, as far as Ladder-street, thence along the northern boundaries of inland Lots Nos. 573 and 574, and bisecting inland Lots Nos. 523, 423, 157, and 94, thence along the northern boundaries of inland Lots Nos. 109, 108, 122, and 123, thence along Shelley Street and along the northern boundary of inland Lot No. 125, thence along Chancery Lane, Arbuthnot Steps, Wyndham Street, Ice House Lane, Battery Path, Beaconsfield Steps and the north boundary of the Military Parade Ground, thence along Queen's Road East as far as the west boundary of inland Lots Nos. 47A and 47, thence along a line parallel with and 200 feet to the north of Kennedy Road as far as the Wanitat Nullah and thence along Kennedy Road to its junction with Queen's Road East, and which dividing line is more specially set forth and denoted in the Official map of the City of Victoria, to be signed by the Governor and to be registered in the Land Office of the colony.

3.—After the passing of this Ordinance it shall not be lawful to build any Chinese tenement within the European District, and no non-Chinese tenement, whether now built or hereafter to be built, within such European District shall be divided with the object of providing for its occupation by more than one person to every one thousand cubic feet of clear internal space, nor shall such non-Chinese tenement be at any time occupied by more than one person to every one thousand cubic feet of clear internal space.

4.—Upon the complaint of any person whether such person be aggrieved or not, that a Chinese tenement has been built within the European District or that any tenement in such District is subdivided, or is occupied by an undue number of persons in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor-General or any officer deputed by him for the purpose, to inspect such tenement, and any person in any way obstructing such inspection shall be deemed to be acting in contravention of this Ordinance.

5.—Every person contravening any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable on summary conviction by a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding—Dollars, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding—months, and every tenement built, subdivided, or occupied in contravention of this Ordinance, shall be deemed a nuisance within the meaning of Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, which nuisance may be abated accordingly.

6.—Nothing in the Ordinance shall be held to prevent the owners of Chinese tenements now existing within the European District, from repairing such tenements, in accordance with their present structure, nor shall anything in this Ordinance be held to preclude any Chinese person from owning, or occupying, or residing in, any lawful tenement in the European District.

### HONGKONG MASONIC CLUB. LIMITED.

The following is the report to be submitted to the shareholders at the first annual meeting to be held at the Masonic Club, on Thursday, the 29th March, 1888:—

In submitting their first annual report and statement of accounts to the 31st December, 1887, the Directors much regret that the large amount of \$2,515 13 appears to the debit of Profit and Loss. This is to be principally attributed to the many difficulties that presented themselves during the first few months' working of the Club.

The Directors are, however, able to state that the Club is now working more satisfactorily, and that its position is daily improving. They hope that the support of the members during the current year will enable them to present at its close a better balance sheet than the one now before them.

#### DIRECTORS.

Messrs. J. D. Humphreys and M. Falconer have been invited to join the Board, which appointments require the confirmation of the Shareholders at this Meeting. In accordance with No. 74 of the Articles of Association Messrs. Grant and Falconer retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election.

#### AUDITORS.

Mr. J. Willmott has rendered his assistance gratuitously in making up the Accounts, and the Board desire to place on record their appreciation of his services. Mr. Mr. A. D. Deane has kindly consented to act as second Auditor. The Directors recommend the re-election of these gentlemen.

#### C. P. CHATER, Chairman.

#### CAPITAL ACCOUNT—31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Liabilities.	
To Capital Account.....	\$7,320
Less Suspense Account.....	50
Local Liabilities—unpaid Accounts.....	\$7,270 00
By Outstandings.....	\$9,414 47
Less allowance for bad debts.....	483 60
By Furniture.....	\$1,127 15
By (Bar Stock) Wines on hand.....	4,897 49
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.....	281 41
Cash in hand.....	375 30
Profit and Loss.....	493 29
By Profit made.....	\$9,414 47
By Balance.....	\$9,414 47
By Profit made.....	\$9,414 47
By Balance.....	\$9,414 47

#### PROFIT AND LOSS.

To Allowance for bad debts.....	\$ 483 60
Charges.....	2,044 24
By Profit made.....	\$7,557 84
By Balance.....	\$7,557 84

#### THE EUROPEAN DISTRICT RESERVATION BILL.

#### THE EUROPEAN DISTRICT RESERVATION BILL.

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#### THE EUROPEAN DISTRICT RESERVATION BILL.

## MODERN NEPHELOCOCYGIA, OR CHIAROSCURO SKETCHES OF LUSITANIAN LIFE IN THE FAR EAST.

In general the nobility, citizens, and country people of Portugal are rule blockheads, incapable of good manners, and ignorant. And this in spite of their pretension to be the wisest; like the English, who admire no other people so much as their own. The Portuguese, except the nobility, are much more loyal to each other and to their king than the English; they are not so cruel and brutal as the latter; they are more modest in dress and drinking; but more ugly in face. —*Travels of Nicolas de Piquelaine* (1544).

### LEGENDARY.

It has always been a hobby with me whenever I approach the study of a people, to institute my inquiries *ab ovo*. Cicero has said that we should worship antiquity because it touched the gods. Acting on this assumption, might I not while studying the ancient history of the Portuguese in the Far East, come up unawares with some Pan-Lusitanian deity in remote Olympus? At all events, it must be an interesting task to dig into the mouldy recesses of the past and search for the parent type of that wonderful class of people who are to be met with at every turn one takes through any European settlement in the Far East—a people entirely distinguished from all other nationalities, unique in its characteristics, and for that very reason ostracised from the other mortals who live and move in this part of the globe. That the Portuguese race abound in China and Japan, is a fact needing no fresh assertion; that they do not hail from the country whose name they proudly bear, is another truism for which history can vouch; that, through their peculiarities of habits and manners—many of which are now extinct—they almost constitute a distinct colony among colonies, is also potent. They must then have a history, a chronicle of their beginnings, a record of their increase and progress since they first set foot in far Cathay.

My present scope is to arrive their pedigree back into the mist of time and into the nebule of history. I purpose questioning antiquity and the gods, some of whom may perhaps be prevailed upon to solve many a historical conundrum with which Portuguese life is much beset. It is the critic's bordered duty to consult their history before he attempts to analyse the flowing current of their daily lives. The present times assume a new aspect when viewed through the prism of the past. Multi-coloured and aerial though this prismatic retrospect may prove to be, it will nevertheless impart romantic tints to solid facts, and will help us to mark out the true precession of events and of men who have brought about the first Lusitanian settlements in the Far East, and who, after centuries of time's travail, have at last blossomed out into the Macao or Hongkong Portuguese of the present day.

For the reader's own convenience, I have adopted the plan of grouping all the Portuguese who live under our tropical sun in one urban denomination—that of inhabitants of "Nephelococcygia," which is a kind of aerial city, the freedom of which I have conferred on every member of this particular nationality. The primitive Lusitanians I shall style by their proper name, while to their descendants, because of the great variety of their birth-places and the vast caprice of their common mother—the tropics—I have given the high-sounding and classical name of "Nephelococcygians."

Nephelococcygia then is not a mere mushroom city sprung into existence only yesterday; it is a work of ages, and it has a history—a very dramatic history, the prologue of which is to be found in the events connected with the discovery of India by the great Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. Camões, the Portuguese Homer, has sung to immortality the exploits of his adventurous voyages and discoveries in eastern Africa and India. Portuguese India, comprising Goa, Damão, Diu, Ceylon, Madras, Bombay, Malacca, and some other minor settlements, was the offspring of Vasco da Gama's discovery. Nephelococcygia was his step-daughter. Lusitanian blood had freely mixed with the native Hindustani and Gujerati, and had no doubt improved by the mixture, owing probably to some secret law of affinity existing between the partial descendants of the Moors and that cognate race of theirs, the East Indians. In the course of time, the descendants of this mixed breed, mostly hailing from Malacca, with a sprinkling of genuine Lusitanians, came to people Nephelococcygia, in China, where by a close contact with the sons of heaven, they blossomed out into a more elevated race.

A few old words are all that now throw considerable light into the origin of Nephelococcygia—Barros' *Decades*, continued by Couto, Mendes Pinto's *Peregrinations*, Lucena's *Life of St. Francis Xavier*, Andrade's *Portuguese Asia*, all written between 1600 and 1700, Sir Ljungstedt's *History of Portuguese Settlements in China*, a work which deals directly and fairly with Nephelococcygia, and a score of other modern publications on the same topic. The following may be considered to be a succinct record of the initial events connected with the Lusitanian settlement of Nephelococcygia. The first Portuguese who trod the soil of the Celestial Empire was Raphael Perestrello, who left Malacca in 1516, as a passenger on board a junk which was sailing for China. On his return to Malacca, Perestrello related to Jorge de Albuquerque, who was then the Portuguese Governor of the settlement, many wonders of his venturesome voyage, and the information he gave about the Chinese was so satisfactory, that several other Portuguese resolved upon following his example. In 1518 a few Portuguese, mainly sailors and soldiers, accompanied by Fernan Perez de Andrade, arrived on the southern coast of China; but, owing to a strong dissidence which soon arose between them and the natives, they had to withdraw, after a very short stay. In 1522 the Portuguese returned to China in three ships, commanded by Afonso Martins de Mello, with a view to employ all amicable means in their power to found a commercial settlement on some point of the coast. They were again foiled in their attempt, for they were attacked by two of their ships, the only one which escaped being that which had Martins de Mello on board. Undeterred by these reverses, they went on trading with the Chinese, now clandestinely, now by bribing the Mandarins, in which latter art they were successful, owing to the well-known venality of the native authorities. By perseverance and courage, they succeeded in establishing themselves in China, and founded a trade emporium at Liampo, now known as Ningpo.

The first Portuguese population numbering 12,000 persons, of whom 800 were Portuguese had settled there, with two Roman Catholic temples, two hospitals, a permanent Municipality, judges, lawyers, etc., and in the short space of five hours all these inhabitants were massacred. Their houses and several of their ships burnt. The origin of this catastrophe was to be found in the robberies and homicides perpetrated by one of the *chong-chong*—second-rate magistrates—who accompanied by twenty ruffians, had penetrated into a village of native in-laws, and were revelled in spoliation and crime. This village was a native of Ponto de Lima, in Portugal, and his name was Lacerda Pereira. It is related that having captured some Chinese with valuable goods, they had decamped, and brought him immense wealth. He was followed by a mob of Chinese, who could not resist the temptation of his goods, and his loss by whatever means were at his command, and by robbing and



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Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. Agent. [2]  
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Hongkong, 24th March, 1888

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